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DEVOTED TO AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE, THE FARM AND THE GARDEN. THE FIRESIDE, RURAL LIFE, LITERATURE, USEFUL ARTS, NEWS, &c.

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Editorial.

IMPROVEMENT OF LAND.

Many farmers who use artificial fertilizers have an idea that they get the benefit of them in the permanent fertility of the soil, even though they do not perceive any immediate benefit from them in the crop for which they are directly applied. This is all moonshine. Fertilizers are rapidly washed out of the top soil and descend into the subsoil or run off in the drainage and are lost, if not taken up and appropriated by the plants within a reasonable length of time after they are applied to the surface. They are not generally permanently stored up in the soil, notwithstanding the fact that the soil possesses the absorbing power of which we have so often spoken.

The idea, therefore, of permanently improving the fertility of land by this means, is fallacious. The thing for a farmer to expect, after applying commercial fertilizers of any kind to his land, is to get a heavy crop as the result of them, and if he fails in this, he might as well make up his mind at once that his money is gone, and that he has little or nothing to show for it, for the ultimate improvement of the soil in this way is out of the question. Frequent manuring is the only true course to pursue, manuring for the present and not for the future. If therefore, the farmer does not see his money back in the crop to which his artificial fertilizers are applied or in that which immediately follows it, he may as well give up looking for it, for if fertilizers of this kind are not utilized at once they pass off in the drainage and are lost to the soil.

This does not, of course, apply to the manures of the barnyard to so great an extent as to the artificial fertilizers of which we have spoken. Coarse manures, or organic matter of any soil, have a mechanical effect upon the soils which concentrated fertilizers have not. The effect of them, though not so striking and perceptible at first, is more lasting according to the nature and quality of the soil.

The subsoil may be manured to a certain extent through the top soil, and hence the utility of bringing it up to the surface from time to time to give it the air and to get from it the elements which it may have received from former applications to the surface above it. Ammonia, when buried in the soil, undergoes rapid changes, and this fact ought not to be overlooked.

The lesson of all this is to apply manures near the surface, to apply them often, and more with reference to immediate returns than to permanent fertility and future benefit to be derived from them.

WOMEN ON THE FARM.

We do not expect, nor do we want to see women doing the drudgery of the outdoor work of the farm as they do in many parts of Europe. It is neither for the nation's interest, nor for the interests of the race that they should be subjected to any such necessity. Still we believe there are many kinds of light outdoor work that they can do better than men, and that it would be for their interest and health to do, rather than to confine themselves to severe application within doors as they often do.

The "needle women," as they are called, in our large cities, often lead a hard life. They toil many hours a day in close rooms, and their pay is often small. Hence the great rush for all those places usually filled by women, where the work is thought to be more respectable and the pay better. For a single vacancy in a city school there will often be forty or fifty applicants, a large proportion of whom need the position, and a considerable proportion of whom are sufficiently educated for it. We recently held a public examination of candidates for teachers in the schools with which we happen to be connected with the responsibility of the committee, and there were over seventy applicants for the place, many of whom passed a very creditable examination. It is often painful to see the anxiety with which such positions are sought when it is possible to give employment to so few, and it suggests the necessity for a wider range of employments for women.

The cultivation of flowers and small fruits seems to offer sufficient inducements for the occupation of many, and it is a matter of surprise that so few women turn their attention in this direction. With the exception of a few German women who make it a business to assist in the weeding of the numerous market gardens in this vicinity, we seldom see any females engaged in such out of door occupations. But why should'nt they? What is there in them degrading or unworthy of the thought and skill of the most intelligent lady?

We hope the time is coming when our horticultural schools for women will do something to remove the prejudice and false pride which keep women from engaging in light and tasteful outdoor occupation, many of which are not only the most healthful, but the most profitable of all farming or gardening operations.

☞ Col. G E. Waring, Jr., of Ogden farm Newport, R. I., Secretary of the American Jersey Cattle Club, announces that he will furnish the necessary blanks and instructions to persons who have entries intended for the second volume of the "Herd Register," which is now in process of preparation.

HAYING TIME.

It is rather late now to say anything in favor of beginning haying early, but now that it is on the mind perhaps it will serve to suggest a thought for the future. With all our modern appliances for hoeing and haying it would seem that it ought to be practicable to go on with haying, to some extent at least, even before the hoeing is out of the way. At the last country meeting of the State Board of Agriculture, Mr. Goodman of Lenox said:

"In my part of the State, a good many farmers still cling to the old-fashioned notions, and they will not begin to cut their hay until all the other work is out of the way. They get mowing machines and tedders, and all the new-fashioned implements, but they think they cannot use them until the hoeing is all done; they have no idea apparently, that it is possible to carry on two kinds of work at the same time. That policy works more harm than anything else. Those of us who are in the habit of using machines, and managing this thing properly, can carry on our hoeing with one set of machines, and our haying with another, at the same time. I noticed this year, when hay was very scarce, some of our farmers waited until after the fourth of July, until after hoeing was over and the annual frolic over, before they cut their clover. Every one knows it is not worth one quarter so much as it would have been, if it had been cut earlier; and not only has the farmer lost a considerable portion of a valuable crop, but he has put himself behind in getting his other crops."

We hope no one will wait to finish off hoeing in future, but begin as soon as the grass is fit to cut, and still manage to keep the weeds down.

EFFECTS OF THE HEAT.

Almost everybody in the city is used up with the heat. Ladies fainted by the score on the hot days at the Coliseum, and the "hospital," as the firemen's room was called, was quite fully occupied. Haying is hot work, and farmers are more exposed to the sun and heat than the city laborer, or the workman in most other employments, and yet we hear of fewer casualties and sunstrokes among farmers than any other class of people. Farmers get inured to outdoor work and they can stand it better. But it is true, nevertheless, that during such excessively hot weather as we have had, it is safer and wiser for the farmer to rest through the hottest part of the day, in all cases where it is possible, and let the team rest also.

ROUND TURNIPS.

It is about time to be thinking of sowing the round turnip seed. It will do any time from now till the 10th of August or thereabouts, but it is rather better to get the seed in early if the land is free and ready for it. It is usually sown after early pease, early potatoes, or some other early crop that has come off the land, and this is no doubt good economy. But in cases where the farmer has neglected to sow a wide breadth of mangolds or Swedes, it is desirable to make room for round turnips by breaking up some lot and using it first for this purpose. Some sow this seed along with grass seed in laying down land.

MASSACHUSETTS AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

At the quarterly meeting of the Trustees of the Agricultural College held at the office of the Secretary on the 11th inst., the degree of Bachelor of Science was conferred on the following members of the graduating class: William Jared Clark, Cincinnati, Ohio; Belton Allyn Copp, Groton, Conn.; Frederick Cornelius Eldred, Sandwich; George Benedict Frisbie, New York City; George Abbott Furness, Tarrytown, N. Y.; Frederick Durfee Johns, St. Charles, Mo.; Joseph Dwight Lathrop, Northampton; Walter Sherman Leland, Sherborn; Asahel Hubert Lyman, Westhampton; George Westgate Mills, Medford; John Bacon Minor, Hartford, Conn.; David Pearce Penhallow, Portsmouth, N. H.; James Budden Renshaw, Richmond; Henry Bell Simpson, Hudson, N. Y.; Charles Edward Tucker, Boston; Seth Smith Warner, Florence; James Henry Webb, New Haven, Conn.; Charles Wellington, Amherst; Frank Warren Wood, Grafton; Total 19.

TAN FOR MULCHING.

Editor Massachusetts Ploughman:

Please give your experience or opinion in regard to spent hemlock tan for mulching grape vines and pear trees; whether there is acid or anything injurious to the root or bark, and oblige an OLD SUBSCRIBER.

Malden, July, 1872.

Tan of any kind can be used for mulching, but it gives a harbor for insects, and it generates certain mycelium or fungus growths which are liable to injure the vines. It is not therefore advisable to use it for that purpose, and old hay or straw is better anyway.—[ED.

MANUFACTURE OF BEET SUGAR.

The experiment of profitably manufacturing sugar at Chatsworth, Ill., has proved a failure, and a company conducting the enterprise have removed the manufactory to Freeport, in the same State, in order to test the matter there. The soil at Chatsworth, though producing fine beets, is said to contain so much saline matter that, coupled with the want of a proper supply of water, the sugar could be produced only at a loss. An analysis of the soil at Freeport seemed to indicate that the sugar beet would do well there, and the company at once decided to remove their works thither. One of the leading proprietors has two hundred acres in beets, and there are about five hundred acres more being grown by farmers in that vicinity. The test of success or failure in the new location will in all probability be decided with this year's crop. It is stated that millions of capital have been held in abeyance to know the result of manufacturing sugar from beets raised in prairie soil. With success once demonstrated, it is probable that it will become a great industry in the West, and this prominent instance of failure at the outset does not seem so discouraging when it is remembered that one of the now richest beet sugar manufacturing companies of continental Europe made three disastrous failures before finally succeeding.

☞ A Marion Co., Iowa, farmer, has a cow that has brought him six calves within the last twenty months, and the two first have now calves of their own, making an increase of eight head from one cow within twenty-two months. The Marysville *Miner* wants to know if this can be beaten.

THE GROWTH OF FARMING.

ARTICLE NO. II.

In Greece the art of farming gradually advanced, until, in the days of her glory, it may be said to have attained, in some provinces, a high degree of perfection. We know the Greeks had fine breeds of cattle, horses, sheep, and swine; that many of the implements of husbandry in use among them were not very unlike in principle to those of modern construction; that extensive importations were made from foreign countries of sheep, swine, and poultry, for the purpose of improving the stock of Greece. The use and value of manures were known also; a knowledge which was probably derived from Egypt, or from the ancient Jews, who were well acquainted with their effects, though Pliny says that the use of manures was introduced by an ancient Grecian king, Augeas.

So the Greek farmers composted with skill, and saved the materials for the compost with care, and we know that the importance of a thorough tillage was well understood by them; that they ploughed three times with mules and oxen, and sometimes subsoiled, and often mixed different soils, as sand and clay; that they raised many of our own favorite fruits, as the apple, pear, cherry, plum, quince, peach, nectarine, and other varieties, together with figs, lemons, and many other fruits suited to the climate; we know, too, that they had a taste for rural architecture, and displayed a knowledge of its principles in their country houses.

Moreover, they had the advantage of no small amount of agricultural literature, the names of several agricultural writers having come down to us, though the works of only a few of them have survived to our day, and of these the treatise of Xenophon is the most valuable. But in comparison with many other countries, Greece was not well fitted for agriculture, and the husbandmen often had to struggle against a hard and intractable soil, or to reclaim and till swamps and morasses; these swampy grounds, when improved, however, frequently became the richest of his fields.

Agriculture was not a source of pride with the Greeks as it afterwards became with the Romans. One cause of this was the fact that the land was tilled mainly by a subdued and menial race, the dominant race, the Greeks of history being the masters, and cultivating other arts in which they took a deeper interest, but looking down with contempt, almost, on the tillers of the soil. The Greeks proper, the Greeks of history, cared more for building up and advancing their cities than for cultivating the soil.

On the contrary, a high appreciation of agriculture seems to have been a fundamental idea among the early Romans. A tract of land was allotted to every citizen by the state itself, and each one was carefully restricted to the quantity granted. It was said by the orator Curius, that "He was not to be counted a good citizen, but rather a dangerous man to the state, who could not content himself with seven acres of land." The Roman acre being about one-sixth less than ours, the law actually limited the possession to about six acres. This, however, was only in the early days of Rome, and afterward, as the nation became more powerful and extended its limits by conquest, the citizens were allowed to hold fifty acres, and still later, he could be the holder of five hundred.

The limitation of the freehold in the earlier history of the nation, in connection with the old Roman love of agriculture, led to a careful and exact mode of culture, probably with the spade, and hence large and abundant crops were obtained. Pliny, however, ascribed the productiveness of the soil to the fact, that "the earth took delight in being tilled by the hands of men crowned with laurels, and decorated with triumphal honors." It is a very familiar remark, that no greater praise could be bestowed upon an ancient Roman than to give him the name of a good husbandman. Cincinnatus is called from the plough to fight the battles of his country by every agricultural writer of modern times, and Cato the Censor, distinguished as an orator, a general, and a statesman, is most loudly commended for having written a book on farming; and a very widely extended interest in agriculture among the people of Rome is inferred as well from other circumstances, as from the fact that so august a body as the Roman senate ordered the twenty-eight books of Mago, the most voluminous writer on agriculture in Carthage, to be translated into Latin for the use of the Roman people.

But under the ancient limitation of land to seven acres, it would be absurd to expect to find anything like farming as understood in our day, even though with the careful tillage of the spade the largest crops may have been obtained, and we need not dwell on this part of Roman history. Rome had in later times, including a century previous to the Christian era, an agricultural literature unsurpassed by that of any other country, ancient or modern, with the exception perhaps, of Germany, France, and England of the present day. The works of her best writers, or such of them at least as have been transmitted to us, abound in sound and sensible maxims. A few extracts may show the ideas and theories of agriculture then prevailing.

"Our ancestors," says Cato, "regarded it as a grand point of husbandry not to have too much land in one farm, for they considered that more profit came by holding little and tilling it well." And Virgil says: "The farmer may praise large estates, but let him cultivate a small one." Varro, another well known Roman writer, says: "Nature has shown two paths which lead to a knowledge of farming, experience and imitation. Farmers hitherto, by experiments, have established many maxims, and their posterity generally imitate them, but we ought not only to imitate others, but make experiments ourselves, not directed by chance but by reason." Speaking of the planting of trees as a means of protecting fields from high winds and storms, Pliny says: "Men should plant while young, and not build till their fields are planted, and even then they should take time to consider, and not be in too great haste. It is best, as the proverb says, to profit by the folly of others."

The Roman farmers also paid much attention to the breeding of stock, though we have no means of knowing to what point of perfection they arrived, since on the decline of agriculture animals were suffered to deteriorate, and everything in the shape of distinct races or breeds was lost. Columella mentions the points of a good milch cow to be "a tall make, long, with very large belly, very broad head, eyes black and open, horns graceful and smooth, and black, ears hairy, jaws straight, dewlap and tail very large, hoofs and legs moderate." The same writer prescribes a curious treatment of working oxen, as follows: "After oxen get through ploughing, and come home heated and tired, they must have a little wine poured down their throats, and, after being fed a little, led out to drink, and if they will not drink, the boy must whistle to make them."

The Roman agriculturists whose works have come down to us are Cato, Varro, Virgil, Columella, Pliny, and Palladius. But notwithstanding all that has been, or may be said, there were obstacles, in the very nature and constitution of Roman society, which made it impossible for the agriculture of Rome to reach a very high development, even in a practical point of view. In the earlier days of the state, as we have seen, it was honored and followed as a pursuit by many who were justly distinguished in other walks of life, but then the nation was in its infancy, extremely rude, and with a small population and a limited extent of territory. Cincinnatus was appointed dictator by the senate 459 years before Christ, 300 years before Cato wrote, and over 500 years before Columella. It was a time, too, when commerce was looked upon as degrading, and war and agriculture were the occupations engaging the whole attention of the Roman citizen, the farmer thinking himself able to till and to defend his little farm. In this condition of things, though agriculture might be more developed than any other of the arts of peace, it could not attain a full and complete development, or even reach a very high point.

As the empire grew in power and wealth, the operations of agriculture were entrusted mainly to the hands of bondmen, who had little or no interest in the soil they tilled, and this alone was sufficient to prevent the art from reaching its most perfect condition. "In the agricultural economy of Rome," says Hallam, referring to the later periods of her history, "the laboring husbandman, a menial slave of some wealthy senator, had not even that qualified interest in the soil which the tenure of villanage afforded to the peasant of the feudal ages. Italy, therefore, a country presenting many natural impediments, was but imperfectly reduced into cultivation before the irruption of the barbarians." (Mid. Ages, iii. 365.)

The Orchard.

LIME FOR SOILS OF FRUIT ORCHARDS.

On most soils, or in most localities, a proper dressing of lime is useful to both peach and pear trees. There are some soils where it will not prove of much benefit, but we are unable to give a certain or infallible indication by which the propriety of its application may be known before making the trial. It would not be so likely to be useful where the ground had been previously repeatedly or heavily limed, or where the soil was poor for a want of the application of yard manure or by ploughing under green crops. We have known it to double the growth of trees on soils that appear to be quite similar to others where no benefit was produced. Over-doses, or uneven application, might be hurtful or of no use. Common lime may be applied safely at the rate of 100 or 200 bushels per acre, but magnesia lime should be used very cautiously. There is no material difference between common stone lime and burnt oyster shell.—*Horticulturist.*

CATS AS FRUIT GUARDS.

Here is a good notion about cats and fruits that may prove quite suggestive, which comes from an English journal: "It often appears to me that people for the most part are not aware of the great use cats are to us. Of course we know of the use with respect to mice and rats, but do we generally know of the invaluable help they give us in protecting from birds our garden fruits and flowers? The late heavy rains this spring have given us the promise of abundance of strawberries, and in the south, at least, the bloom is magnificent. To keep off the birds how simple, how certain, how small is the cost of a cat on a small chain sliding on a wire, and giving the animal the walk up and down the whole length of the strawberry beds. A knot at each end of the wire readily prevents the cat from twisting round the post which supports the wire, and a small kennel placed in the middle of the walk affords her shelter and a home for her kittens. In large gardens a second cat is required, and the young ones in their frequent visits to each other greatly assist in scaring away the birds. I have for more than thirty years used and seen used with perfect success, this easy method of protecting fruit, and the very same plan is equally good in keeping hares and rabbits off flower beds. After the first few days cats in no way dislike this partial restraint, and when set quite free, after a few weeks' watching, they will of their own accord continue on guard. The kittens, more especially, attach themselves to the garden occupation, and of their own accord become the gardener's best allies."

APPLES.

With us the value of the apple as an article of food is far underrated. Besides containing a large amount of sugar, mucilage and other nutritive matter, apples contain vegetable acids, aromatic qualities, etc., which act powerfully in capacity of refrigerants, tonics and antiseptics; and freely used at the season of mellow ripeness, they prevent debility, indigestion, and avert, without doubt, many of the "ills which flesh is heir to." The operatives of Cornwall, England, consider ripe apples nearly as nourishing as bread, and far more so than potatoes. In the year 1801—which was a year of much scarcity—apples, instead of being converted into cider, were sold to the poor; and the laborers asserted that they could "stand their work" on baked apples without meat; whereas potato diet requires meat or other substantial nutriment. The French and Germans use apples extensively, as do the inhabitants of all European nations. The laborers depend upon them as an article of food, and frequently make a dinner of sliced apples and bread. There is no fruit cooked in so many different ways in our country as apples; nor is there any fruit whose value, as an article of nutriment, is as great, and so little appreciated.—*Water Cure Journal.*

☞ Mr. Moses, of Genesee, Ill., commenced three years ago with shipping five tons of poultry to Boston, during the winter. Last winter he shipped sixteen tons, and this winter, so far, he has sent off over thirty tons.

The Dairy.

SPRING CARE OF DAIRY COWS.

My time for turning cows out to pasture in the Spring is determined altogether by the condition of the ground and state of the weather, and not by the growth or quantity of grass. The time I have selected, after repeated trials, is when the pasture lands have become sufficiently dry and firm, so that they will not be poached up, and the weather sufficiently warm for the comfort of the cows. By this rule, cows may be turned out to pasture in this latitude (43 deg. 7 min. north) about the last of April or first of May.

The prevailing opinion that the old pastures will carry more stock through the summer if the cattle are all kept off until late, or until the grass gets a good start, and will afford the stock all they can eat, is an opinion not founded in fact; and the practice of keeping cows in the barn on dry hay until turned into flush food, making so great a change in a day, is of doubtful propriety. The grass will always start first on moist places, and if cropped when young and tender, will be eaten more or less all summer; but if left to get a large growth, as it soon will, it becomes less palateable than the grass growing on the dryer portions of the pasture, and will be rejected by the stock unless driven by hunger to eat it. On pastures well underdrained or naturally dry, and also on pastures newly seeded, the difference is not so great; yet on these we find that the grass first fed off in spring will be kept short all summer.

There is not the least danger in the change of food from early cut hay and roots to grass, if made with the grass is small. But if the cow is changed from late cut hay to a full supply of good grass there is great danger from a too sudden excitement of the milk producing organs. I would, therefore, advise feeding roots within a short time after cows come in, if they have not been fed all through the winter. If they have been fed, increase the quantity from day to day until the cow has all she needs, and when she is turned out to pasture lessen the quantity of roots as the quantity of grass increases, until the change is effected. The cow should have all the hay she will eat night and morning while the change is being made, and so long as she will continue to eat it.

The number of times the cow is fed during the day I do not regard near as important as strict punctuality in the time of feeding. Therefore if twice feeding is regarded sufficient, or if three feedings per day are preferred, fix upon the exact time to feed, and feed by the clock. The cow is a better timepiece than any old clock, and being also a creature of habit will, if not fed at the time, at once become impatient of delay. The fact should be kept in view that the usefulness of the cow does not depend altogether upon the quantity and quality of the food she eats, but also upon the comfort she enjoys. It is better to feed less than the cow requires, at regular intervals than to feed at irregular times all she will eat.

After coming in, cows should have the best of care, for if the food be abundant and good, and the care given her be poor and indifferent, a disappointment in regard to the amount of profits or a total failure need not astonish. Among the essentials for the well being of dairy stock I would name the following:

1st. The cows that have come in will do better separate from those that have not, provided that in making the change no material change of temperature in the stable is effected.

2d. They should be milked, fed and watered with perfect regularity, and by the same person or persons as far as practicable.

3d. The water should be of good quality, abundant and convenient, so that the cow may drink while standing in a natural position, and not be obliged to stand on her head while drinking.

4th. She should have free access to salt at least once each day, and to water twice.

5th. Cows kept in the stable most of the time will pay the expense of carding once a day from the time they commence to shed their hair until turned out to pasture.

6th. It always pays the cost to observe the rules of cleanliness with the stable, with the cow and with the milk; but it never pays to sit down to milk a cow with filth dropping from her into the pail, or with a poultice of cow manure applied to her teats.

7th. The cow should always be treated with kindness, and especially so when confined in the stable. The practice of too many dairymen is brutal in the extreme, and cannot be too severely condemned. While the cow will always appreciate and repay gentle treatment and kind care, she never will be improved in disposition by thumping, hammering, kicking, bruising or yelling.

Allow me to say to every dairyman who is in the habit of pounding and kicking his cows, that the stable is the worst of all places for the operation, and especially when the cow is fastened and cannot get away from such unwelcome company. Let him turn her into a lot of at least forty acres, so that she may have something of a chance, and then give her ten rods the start before commencing to pound.—*Harris Lewis, in N. Y. Tribune.*

IMPROVE YOUR DAIRY.

Do not whiffle about, and run first after this thing, and then after that. Make up your mind what your farm is adapted to, go into it in earnest, and stick to it through thick and thin, and in the long run you will surely win. But do not neglect to avail yourself of all improvements in methods, implements and machinery. Get all the knowledge you can about your business, keep up a constant search for more in books, papers, observation, experiments, and farmers' clubs. You cannot afford to neglect any of these sources of information, and you will find that a reasonable amount of time spent in the pursuit of knowledge will pay you better than hard work or any other investment.

Above all, if you are engaged in dairying, seek to improve your dairy stock. It will not pay you to buy blooded stock to put in your herd of cows for milking purposes, but it will pay you to get some of the Shorthorn, or Ayrshire, or Holstein blood into your herd. Perhaps no one man in a neighborhood is able to buy a full blooded male; but three or four, or half a dozen can unite and buy such an animal—or one practically just as good, having a thirty-second or sixty-fourth part of other blood in his veins, and, therefore, of less value to the breeder of pure bloods—and you can breed from this animal and your best cows, for your own use. You can again breed from the most valuable milkers of these crosses, and in time get up a herd better even for dairy purposes than pure bloods would be, for you can, by using judgment and care, engraft on to your best stock all the better qualities of the pure bloods, and retain the advantage of hardiness, which the imported pure bloods, and we think even the natives, lack. In this way you can avail yourselves of all the good qualities of both the common stock and of the pure bloods—and among our common stock are found many valuable animals. There is no doubt that with care and time we might, by bringing together only the better specimens of our native stock, develop very superior breeds of animals. It is in this way that the families of pure bloods have been brought into existence. But we cannot afford the time and expense for development, so long as we have within our reach families with which we can cross with the certainty of immediate valuable results. It is wisdom to use all the advantages presented, and among the most important to the dairyman we consider the opportunity to improve his herd by introducing the pure blood which can be obtained of our best breeders. —*Utica Herald.*

MILK AS A REMEDIAL AGENT.

Considerable lately has been said in medical journals concerning the value of milk as a remedial agent in certain diseases. We notice an interesting article upon this subject that lately appeared in the *London Milk Journal*, in which it is stated on the authority of Dr. Benjamin Clark, that in the East Indies warm milk is used to a great extent as a specific for diarrhœa. A pint every four hours will check the most violent diarrhœa, stomach ache, incipient cholera, and dysentery. The milk should never be boiled, but only heated sufficiently to be agreeably warm, not too hot to drink. Milk which has been boiled is unfit for use.

The writer gives several instances to show the value of this simple substance arresting this disease, among which is the following: He says: "It has never failed in curing me in six or twelve hours, and I have tried it, I should think, fifty times. I have also given it to a dying man who had been subject to dysentery eight months, latterly accompanied by one continual diarrhœa, and it acted on him like a charm. In two days his diarrhœa was gone, in three weeks he became a hale, fat man, and now nothing that may hereafter occur will ever shake his faith in hot milk."

A writer also communicates to the *Medical Times and Gazette* a statement of the value of milk in twenty-six cases of ty, hold fever, in every one of which its great value was apparent. It checks diarrhœa, and nourishes and cools the body. People suffering from disease require food as much as those in health, and more so in certain diseases where there is a rapid waste of the system. Frequently all ordinary food in certain diseases is rejected by the stomach and loathed by the patient; but nature, ever beneficent, has furnished a food that in all diseases is beneficial—in some directly curative. Such food is milk.

The writer in the journal last quoted, Dr. Alexander Yale, after giving particular observations upon the points above mentioned, viz., its action in checking diarrhœa, its nourishing properties, and its action in cooling the body, says: "We believe that milk nourishes in fever, promotes sleep, wards off delirium, and in fine, is the *sine qua non* in typhoid fever."

We have also lately tested the value of milk in scarlet fever, and learn that it is now recommended by the medical faculty in all cases of this often distressing children's disease. Give all the milk a patient will take; even during the period of the greatest fever, it keeps up the strength of the patient, acts well upon the stomach, and in every way is a blessed thing in this sickness. Purgatives, remember it, and do not fear to give it if your dear ones are afflicted with this disease.

COOLING MILK FOR THE CITY MARKET.

The shippers of milk to the Chicago market have, as a rate settled down on this plan of treating their milk: They have discarded the use of all appliances that cool the milk very suddenly and have given up the use of ice. A can is filled with milk, and is placed with the cover off, in a stream of spring water, till the temperature of the milk is very nearly the same as that of the water. The milk is not stirred while the cooling process is going on. Most milk farmers have a cooling vat of a capacity four times as large as the milk vessels that are placed in it. The cans are placed on slats near the bottom, and an arrangement is made whereby the water flows in from the spring flows in at the bottom, while the water warmed by the milk flows off from the top. The water should stand an inch over the body of the can. With good conveniences, milk, in ordinary sized cans, may be cooled in about thirty minutes. Where farmers have no springs, they rely on water pumped from wells. When the milk has been cooled in this manner the covers are put in place and the cans are covered by blankets if they are exposed to the sun. Nearly all dairymen now unite in the opinion that milk is injured for any purpose by being cooled too suddenly, as by the use of ice or the employment of patent coolers. They also agree that warm milk should not be mixed with that which is cold, as is frequently done by pouring milk into a can that already contains milk cooled by the use of ice.—*Prairie Farmer.*

Miscellaneous.

HOW TO MAKE HAY-CAPS.

Hay-caps consist of firm cotton cloth or sheeting, about six feet square, having the raw edges hemmed and an eyelet hole near each corner, through which wooden pins are thrust into the hay to hold the cap in its place on the hay-cock during stormy weather. The most economical way of making a number of them is to procure sheeting about two yards in width, and hem the edges with a sewing machine, after which turn over each corner about three inches, and sew the edges down tightly with strong thread. Near each corner make a circular seam or two, about three-fourths of an inch in diameter, for the pin poles. If the sewing is done with a machine, it will be well to make two seams close together, after which thrust a bodkin through and make half an inch in diameter for the pins. To render the cloth impervious to water, let it soak in warm coal tar for a few minutes, after which wring it as nearly dry as may be practicable. The caps will then be fit for use. Coal tar is preferable to paint or oil, as a coat of paint will render the cloth heavy and stiff, and oil would damage the strength, and will not render the caps so durable as coal tar. More than this, oil or paint will be found much more expensive than tar. If the tar be applied as directed, it will dry readily, and will not leave the cloth so stiff as paint. Four wooden pins will be required for each cap. Each pin should have a head about one inch long. If the pins be soaked in oil it will render them durable.

Hay-caps will be found useful and valuable for protecting all kinds of cereal grain and stacks of Indian corn in autumn, as well as for turning the rain from hay after it has been gathered in cocks. In autumn the stalks of Indian corn are bound in bundles, set in round shocks, and a cap drawn over each shock, except when the weather is fair. By employing caps the corn can be kept in shocks until the leaves and stems are thoroughly cured, and the fodder will be green and fragrant, and twice as valuable as if it had been exposed to the influence of the autumnal storms and sunshine. Very few farmers have provided hay-caps, as they do not fully appreciate the value of such appliances, especially of protecting wheat from storms. Almost every farmer loses enough during haying and harvest to cancel the entire expense of a supply of caps.—*N. Y. Times.*

DECREASE OF SHEEP IN EUROPE.

It is stated that there were not so many sheep in Great Britain in 1870, by 1,400,000, as at the former enumeration. Of this number the decrease was nearly all in England.

A Paris letter writer says:—"In the north of France, especially, and to a much less degree in parts of Normandy, the cattle typhus has attacked the sheep and goats. The malady does not display the same severity as when black cattle are infected. However, many cases have occurred when it has been necessary to slaughter sheep, and whose flesh, under the circumstances, is not considered serviceable for food. Many sufferers by this extension of the plague have found the penning of sheep in close and confined quarters are most favorable to the attraction, as well as extension of the malady, and that as disinfectant, chloride of lime was more efficacious than carbolic acid—the latter being eminently a preservative."

Written for the Massachusetts Ploughman.

"ARE YOU READY FOR THE QUESTION?"

Were the interrogatory forming my caption put to the great mass of the farmers we know, and have heard of, in this eastern section of Uncle Sam's dominion—the question being—"Will Farming in New England pay?" the answer, on soul and conscience, would assurredly be "No!" They *are not* ready for the question, and, in my poor judgment, for the following among very many reasons:

In the first place, and as a very general thing, they have not adopted and tested the conditions of agricultural success. They are far from being destitute of intelligence, but they have signally failed to apply it to the conduct of their most honorable occupation. I trust many of them will not condemn me for any design to flatter them when I tell them that they are a quarter of a century behind the age of improvement in their practice, and in the appreciation of the approved economics of their craft. I dislike being impertinent; and it is only in the belief that no one among these strugglers with the soil, who cannot make it pay, will hold himself included among those I catechise, that I put the following questions:

Are you sure, gentlemen, that you put as much industry and system into your farming operations as your neighbors, the shoemaker, tailor, carpenter, or other tradesmen put into theirs? Is not that fine, sleek family horse of yours oftener in harness for trivial and pleasure purposes than for those connected with the farm which would produce liberal interest? Examine your own practice in this and kindred particulars, and never mind that of your neighbors. It is you, yourselves, gentlemen, whom the query interests—or should interest. Do you not spend much more time off the farm than the farm can afford to lose? And do you really expect either to thrive or get rich by dint of gadding about when your lean acres want you so much?

Have you taken particular care to collect carefully, from all possible sources within your command, everything that will pile up your manure heap—as all intelligent farmers make a special point of doing? Or do you allow the droppings of your cattle to be baked to effete powder in your cattle-yards during summer, or pitched out of the loop holes in the cattle barn in winter, that the rains and snows may fall upon them and wash the very heart out of them? A great many do nothing to pile up their manure heaps, and permit the destruction of what little manure they can accidentally get together, who cannot make farming pay, and wonder why they cannot.

Do you cultivate those runts of cattle who give from five to eight quarts of milk a day, when the season is at its best, and who eat more than milch kine which will give sixteen to twenty quarts when feed is good, and a large yearly average always? If so you have the right to complain that farming will not pay in that direction, and very heartily to blame yourself for your failure.

Do you

The Ploughman.

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1872.

THE FUTURE OF BOSTON.

A few years ago it used to be commonly remarked that the business and commercial prosperity of Boston was on the decline, that the import and export trade was being generally transferred to its powerful rival, New York, and as proofs of the fact many of our large importing houses were transferring the weight of their business to New York, and the Cunard steamship line for a time actually discontinued their freighting and part of their passenger business theretofore having its terminus at Boston, for want of return cargoes which could not be furnished them in our city. The old merchants who had made their fortunes in better times were for a period blind to the cause and facts of the alleged decline of foreign trade, and the younger and rising men felt that New York offered a field for their ambition and energies which they were denied at home. There was undoubtedly some truth and foundation for these reflections, and for a time business and real estate remained stationary to a degree which afforded some reason for unfavorable prospects for the future of the city, In the last few years, however, the city seems to have taken a new start. Her business men and corporations whose prosperity is intimately connected with that of the city have realized the capacity for growth and the advantages presented by our unsurpassed natural situation with reference to the interior, and recently a new spirit of confidence and energy has taken hold of all concerned to avail to the utmost of those advantages which were only awaiting some such revival to develop.

Aside from annexation, which is only a change of name, the population of the city proper has within the last few years increased to a most gratifying extent. The growth in population and of wealth is a most infallible sign of the growth in business and commercial prosperity. The strongest indication of this is the rapid rise in the value of real estate in the old and new portions of the city and its suburbs, of which numerous facts are the most incontestible proofs. The number of buildings erected in the past few years in the city and its immediate neighborhood is past computation. In the city alone this very year more than one thousand, mostly dwelling houses, have been erected; within the last two years where there were large unoccupied tracts, streets, blocks, and occupied neighborhoods are now to be seen, and there is no cessation of the march of similar improvements. And the present year is considerably short of the two or three previous years in this respect. The city churches have almost all been removed from the more compact portions of the city, and their sites taken up for business purposes. The societies have all erected new churches in those portions where the population have gone, and the new edifices are mostly very handsome and costly structures, and ornaments to the neighborhoods where they are built. The dwelling houses erected latterly are mostly of a class to meet the demands of the great middle classes, and the rapid increase of population causes them to be readily taken up and occupied nearly as soon as finished. Many buildings known as Flats are also going up in the old as well as the new quarters of the city.

The opening up of new tracts for building of dwelling houses, and the growth of the population is but a partial view of the many indications of the present and growing prosperity of the city. The statistics of trade, commerce and manufactures may be cited as equally convincing. Our city stands second in the country in its foreign imports and exports. Our imports in 1871 amounted to sixty-two millions in gold value, being an increase of fourteen millions over the imports of the previous year. The first six months of this year the value of our imports was $39,261,420, a gain of $7,824,689 over the corresponding period of last year. The exports from this port to June 1st were $10,078,762, against $6,479,107 for the same time last year, and about double those of 1870 for the same period. It may be remarked that the exports of New York in the same period fell off one million dollars from last year. The value of exports from Boston in 1871 was nineteen millions of dollars, against twelve millions in 1870, showing a gain of more than fifty-seven per cent, and the gain was almost entirely in domestic products.

Our city, as the seat of the cotton, woolen and leather interests of New England, and as a banking centre, has very extensive and valuable trade with the rest of the country, and its annual sales of merchandize are estimated at between eleven and twelve millions of dollars. The facilities for the export trade, the receipt and transfer of merchandize have, during the past two or three years been most remarkably extended, and are largely the cause of the increase of trade above indicated. The business over the long lines of railroad centering here every year increases in a ratio largely exceeding the increase of the capacity of the roads to accommodate it. But the conveniences are continually enlarged and extended. Elevators are being introduced for the shipment and storage of grain, and all the roads are providing themselves with large and commodious passenger and freight houses. One of the results of these facilities is that the Cunard steamship line have within this year established a weekly line of steamers from the city, and but recently we were told that two of their freight steamers were loaded at East Boston and sailed on the same day. All indications point to a still more rapid ratio of increase of our export trade, for the rates of freight from all points of the interior to Boston, on merchandize intended for home consumption and exportation, are the same as to any of the other ports, and all other facilities and advantages are greater than are to be found at any other port.

The people of Boston then, and of New England, whose prosperity is intimately connected with it, may feel assured that these elements of progress are well founded and reliable, and their development in the future will undoubtedly outstrip that of the past. A spirit of energy pervades all classes of her people, and they are determined to push to the utmost the many advantages which nature and the forethought and enterprise of their fathers have given them. We do not any longer hear the croaking and desponding tone which was a few years ago so commonly heard in our business marts, and in the newspapers. That time has gone by, and a grand and glorious future is before us.

THE STOKES TRIAL.

The trial of Edward S. Stokes for the murder of James Fisk, Jr., has attracted more interest than any similar case for many years. The case was very ably conducted and argued on both sides, and every inch of ground was contested from beginning to end. The charge of Judge Ingraham was very impartial, and laid down the law with sufficient clearness to the jury, who were in all gent enough to comprehend all the nice distinctions and qualifications between the several degrees of homicide, and after remaining out from Saturday until Monday morning they came in and stated that they were unable to agree on a verdict, and were accordingly discharged. The prisoner was remanded to jail, and in due course will probably have another trial.

The general disposition in view of such a result is to find fault with the law, the court, and the lawyers, who defended the accused. But so far as can be observed each did their duty to the utmost, and it must be conceded that the trial was impartial and the law properly laid down. The responsibility to the public must rest with the jury as in all such cases. The jury as is ascertained by the newspaper reporters, on first retiring to deliberate, took a ballot, which resulted in seven for murder in the first degree, three for acquittal, and two for a verdict of manslaughter in the third degree. This state of affairs remained until the jury came into court and got Col. Fisk's clothes. The others were all tried on one of the jurors, and they arrived at the conclusion that Fisk had both his arms enveloped in his military cape at the time Stokes fired, and consequently the theory that Fisk drew a pistol was humbug. This influenced the three for acquittal to veer round for manslaughter in the third degree. A long discussion then ensued as to the premeditation on Stokes' part. All twelve jurors were of opinion that Stokes never went to the Grand Central Hotel with the premeditated design of meeting and killing Fisk. The seven jurors who were for murder believe that when Stokes met Fisk on the stairs in a moment he formed in his mind the design of killing Fisk, and that this second was sufficient time for premeditation. The five jurors stoutly maintained that Stokes pulled his pistol in the heat of passion, being stirred to frenzy by the sight of Fisk, and that his crime was only manslaughter in the third degree. The debate on this point became quite excited between the jurors, and some harsh words were used on both sides. Time and again a poll of the jurors was taken, but all to no purpose. Firm to their opinions they all remained, and at last fell asleep, but woke up in precisely the same state of mind. Finally, they gave up the dispute, seeing there was no hope of altering their opinion.

The Prince Albert Monument.

—The monument in memory of Prince Albert the Good has been completed and formally opened by Queen Victoria. The remarkable features of the work are the four groups at the corners representing Asia, Africa, America and Europe. Of the way in which our own country is honored, the London *Standard* says: "America, by John Bell, whose many careful and poetic conceptions have raised him to the highest position among modern sculptors, is the finest of all the groups in our own, as well as in general estimation. Its superiority is particularly manifested in the composition and in the delicacy of the sentiment, as well as in the distinctness with which the story it tells is expressed. The representative figure of America, riding on the wild and shaggy bison, is a fine and spirited conception. whilst the frank admission of the United States leading the way in the affairs of the Western continent, whilst Canada, with true loyalty, still presses the rose of England to her breast, displays a prominent and estimable fact, acknowledged without jealousy alike by sovereign and by people here." Asia is the least to be admired by the English, for its vagueness is hardly suggestive enough of Britain's colonial dependencies there, and there is a me complaint because Australasia is not down somewhere, though it is difficult to see where it could have been accommodated without five corners, as it belongs in none of the great divisions mentioned. Africa, with Abyssinia taking up the larger part of it, is, of course, an inspiring spectacle. The smaller groups represent the industries and various devices of peace and war by which England has grown so great.

The Financial Show of the Jubilee.

—Hon. Charles W. Slack, editor of the *Commonwealth*, and one of the executive committee of the Jubilee, has made a statement in his paper in reference to the financial result of the Jubilee which may be considered as authoritative. We hope the Coliseum may yet be turned to some good and profitable use during the year that it may stand. He says:

"Counting the guarantee fund at its full value, $202,000, and estimating the Coliseum at from $25,000 to $50,000, there are assets in the hand of the late festival of from $227,000. The receipts from admission amounted to about $450,000, and the expenses from $350,000 to $600,000. The feeling of the Executive Committee is one of pride and satisfaction only that they have been the means of giving so excellent a festival to Boston and America. They are deliberating whether they can render further service to the city by a grand industrial and art exposition and bazaar in the Coliseum next fall, and discharge their obligations without calling on the guarantors, or at once dispose of the building and close out their indebtedness by paying down the amounts they had severally pledged. They will do either with equal pleasure, as all the considerations involved in the matter may seem best after careful thought. Whatever is the final conclusion, the claims of Mr. Gilmore on the committee and the community will not be overlooked, for the committee feel that Mr. Gilmore is second to no citizen in enhancing the reputation and fame of our city. No question of warmer friendship ever existed than that between Mr. Gilmore and each member of the Executive Committee.

The Orange Parade.

—The twelfth, the anniversary usually celebrated by the Orangemen, passed off in New York with no excitement, or disturbance, and showed that processions are getting to be less popular than years ago. The hot weather may have had something to do with it. Only about four hundred Orangemen paraded accompanied by twelve hundred police. They bore two American flags and three Orange banners, had a band of music, and on their march were flanked by three times their number of police, divided into a dozen or more companies, so that an attack at any point would have been met by police and not by Orangemen. Besides these there was a strong reserve force, and a hundred policemen acting as detectives and scouts. The procession was not molested, and was dismissed at the Orange headquarters, in the Bowery, in perfect quiet.

Gen. Sherman in Berlin.

—A Berlin correspondent writes that Gen. Sherman expressed himself disgusted with the reception there. At a dinner at Minister Bancroft's, at which Von Moltke was present, the two great generals scarcely did more than exchange salutations. General Sherman's meeting with Prince Frederick Charles passed off in about the same way. At Potsdam General Sherman was refused admittance to the park because the Emperor was entertaining some imperial guests. Subsequently, when the military review was to take place, the troops being reviewed by the Emperor, General Sherman, who was invited to witness it and be presented to the Emperor, remembering the Potsdam incident, politely declined.

It will be recollected that Von Moltke is said to have expressed a great contempt for our campaigns during the rebellion, characterizing the battles as the meetings of armed mobs, and that our warfare showed a want and neglect of the science of war. If any of the feelings which prompted these criticisms influenced their treatment of Gen. Sherman we do not blame him for keeping out of the way.

☞ The new fifty cent counterfeits which have found their way into quite general circulation, are close imitations of the genuine. The fibre paper has been imitated by scratchy lines engraved on the plate. Some of the points of difference, given in Peterson's *Counterfeit Detector*, are that in the counterfeit the head of Stanton has a different expression, the beard is hard and stiff and the background somewhat irregular. In the word "United States" the blank space between the body of the letters and ruled shading are narrow and irregular. On the back of the counterfeit, the hair-lines forming the turns at the top and bottom of the italic letters are heavy; on the genuine they are light and delicate. Examination with a glass reveals other points of difference.

Our Foreign Musical Visitors.

—Strauss, the great Austrian, whose presence at the Jubilee was more of an attraction than any other single individual, gave three concerts in New York, at which there was a full attendance, and great success. He has left the country for home, having refused very tempting offers to remain and conduct a series of concerts. He expressed himself as highly pleased with everything he saw in this country, and his expressions in regard to everything connected with the Jubilee were uniformly enthusiastic.

Madame Peschka Leutner remained a few days in New York and gave two or three concerts, at which her talents and vocal powers were fully displayed and showed to great advantage in the concert room. It is to be hoped that now that she has once crossed the Atlantic and become somewhat acquainted with our people, she may be induced at a future time to make us another visit and make the tour of the country. Few of the great foreign vocali ts who have visited us, and perhaps have acquired a wider fame, are superior to Madame Leutner.

The French band has gone to Chicago, and were received there with the most enthusiastic demonstrations. They will remain but a short time longer in this country, but wherever they may go they may be assured of the same welcome reception and treatment they received in Boston.

The Irish band have made Boston their head-quarters, and have taken small excursions to several other towns in New England, on the invitation of their countrymen. Hospitalities are showered on them, and they might remain here months before their welcome would be worn out.

Paper Clothing.

—The ingenuity of the Japanese in making all kinds of articles of paper has long been recognized, and it has lately been proposed to import their paper clothing for trial in this country. A writer in the *Christian Union* thus discourses on the variety of uses which paper clothing may be put to:

From paper fans, we shall go to using their paper handkerchiefs, and paper all-sorts-of-things. In Boston now they advertise paper suits of clothes for sixty-two and a half cents a suit. This is cheap enough, though if a person wearing one of them should get caught in the rain we imagine he would find it cheaper. They ought to be cool and comfortable, especially if they are made of wrapping paper, but they would hardly keep their shape with the thermometer at ninety-five and one hundred. We are not informed what sort of paper they are made of, but they might be the means of disseminating a cheap literature; one could wear a small volume, so that he that runs could read. It would be economical to hold the suits printed on both sides, so that they could be turned the second day, and a person could in this way wear a serial through the week, "to be continued" being stamped on the coat tail. On Sunday he could put on *good* clothes, with a sermon, or religious extracts from the secular papers, printed on them. There is no end to the variety in costume that can be made in the use of paper, or the good that can be done. Business men will come down to their offices in the morning in a suit of the morning daily, cool and fresh; and sure that they have the latest, because the telegraphic news will be on their backs. They will thus be the means of spreading information wherever they go, to non-subscribers. Summer clothing will not hereafter get out of style, but it will get out of date, for a man's old suit will be at once recognized. Instead of being pointed at as having old clothes, he will be noted as wearing new ones. We are evidently only just in the beginning of our discoveries of the uses of paper.

West Point Academy.

— The unanimous report of the board of visitors to West Point, made to the Secretary of War, states that the equipment departments of natural philosophy and chemistry are wholly inadequate; that the cadets' hospital is entirely unsuitable, badly placed, badly constructed, and lacking light; and that the observatory is in a dilapidated condition. The board recommends among other things that a standard of admission to the institution be raised by successive degrees; that the Spanish should be relinquished, and the time now alloted to it given to French; that much more time be given to drawing, and much less to ordinary penmanship, so as to make students better draughtsmen; that five thousand dollars be expended in providing the departments of chemistry and physics with new apparatus. The board say that while the discipline of the academy is strict and severe, it is also in the main just and judiciously adapted to the ends in view.

The Massachusetts Press Excursion.

— About thirty gentlemen, editors or publishers of Massachusetts, assembled at the Boston and Maine Railroad depot in this city Tuesday noon, and left at half past twelve o'clock on their annual excursion. Various circumstances combined to make the number of excursionists smaller than heretofore. The party was to proceed direct to Lake Winnepesaukee, arriving at Alton Bay at 4, and embark on the new steamer Mt. Washington for Wolfborough, and spend the night at the Pavilion. Wednesday at 10:15 A. M. they were to embark on steamer Lady of the Lake for Weirs, thence via Boston, Concord and Montreal Railroad to Plymouth, dining at the Pemigewasset House, spending the afternoon in that pleasant valley, and remaining until Thursday morning. The evening was devoted to a grand levee; Thursday morning they were to return by way of Centre Harbor, across the entire length of the lake to Wolfborough: dine at the Pavilion, and at 3 P. M. take steamer Mount Washington for Alton Bay to return, reaching Boston at 7:45 P. M. The annual meeting of the association was held at Plymouth Wednesday.

THE MASSACHUSETTS SOLDIERS' FUND.—The semi-annual meeting of "The Committee of One Hundred" was held last week in this city. The treasurer, the Hon. S. H. Walley, submitted his report of receipts and disbursements, which was read and accepted. The secretary, on behalf of the Executive Committee, presented the following report, which was read and accepted: During the past year the committee have examined and favorably passed upon 169 cases. Of this number 104 are residents of Boston, and 65 in other cities and towns, as follows: 27 in Charlestown, 9 in Roxbury, 1 in West Roxbur , 6 in Chelsea, 5 in Everett, 5 in Somerville, 4 in Cambridge, 2 in Arlington, and 1 each in Needham, Mansfield, Revere, Sterling and Quincy, and 1 in Epping, N. H. The whole number of children belonging to the families of the above is 307. The total amount of relief granted in the above cases under votes of the Executive Committee is $1776. Since the organization of the Massachusetts Soldiers' Fund in 1861, $75,251 have been bestowed to recipients under direct vote of the Executive Committee. Add to this amount $4600 granted at various times for the secretary's special fund for immediate relief, and the total amount of grants will be found to be $79,851.

INFLUX OF FOREIGN CAPITAL.—An exchange remarks—The Chicopee Manufacturing Company has just declared a dividend of twenty-five per cent. from the profits of the last six months, while a cotton manufacturing company in St. Louis has announced a dividend of one hundred per cent! With such returns as these for the use of capital, it is not strange that foreign capitalists should turn to this country as the field which offers the greatest and most varied inducements of any in the world for the safe and profitable investment of money. Bank stock in England yields from 4 to 8 per cent., while here it may be put down at ten and all the way to thirty per cent., though larger returns are often obtained. One bank in New York, for instance, paid a dividend of forty per cent. during the past year, whilst carrying over twenty-per cent. more on the surplus account, whilst in St. Louis one institution has been paying to its stockholders seventy-five per cent. for the past five years. In England gas shares are very popular, but they rarely yield more than six per cent. In this country twenty per cent. is not considered an extraordinary return.

MASSACHUSETTS AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

THE SECOND GRADUATION ANNIVERSARY.

The second graduation anniversary of the Massachusetts Agricultural College commenced at College Hall Monday evening. The exercises were well attended with a pleased audience. The programme consisted of prize declamations for freshmen and sophomores. The orators and subjects are appended:

Freshmen—William H. Manchard, Putney, Vt. —"Verres Denounced." Cicero.
Peter M. Harwood, Barre, Mass.—"The Verdict of Treason." Emmet.
Francis G. Parker, Brooklyn, N. Y.—"The Dream of Eugene Aram." Hood.
Caleb L. Rotch, Chilmark, Mass.—"The Soldier of Herenianeum." Atherton.
Nathan P. Merrill, Wilbraham, Mass.—"The Supposed Loss of the Atlantic." Gough.
Saitaro Naito, Chiyoshin, Japan—"Progress in Japan." Original composition.
Sophomores—Edward F. Chandler, Westboro', Mass.—"The Discontented Corsican." Seward.
William Strain, Southwick, Mass.—"Our Niagara." Howell.
Edward E. Woodman, Danvers, Mass.—"Italian Unity." Ely.
Edgar L. Lovell, Westerly, R. I.—"Battle of Beal' Au Duine." Scott.

All the speakers did excellently well, both on the freshmen and sophomore sides. The Japanese student, Saitaro Naito, with his "Progress in Japan," made a fine declamation, mastering the English language finely.

The particular honor in securing the prize for the declamations is not its value, but for real perfection in declaiming.

The prizes were awarded to the following named freshmen and sophomores:

Freshman prize—F. G. Parker. Sophomore—E. P. Alexander.

LONGFELLOW.—Last year it will be recollected that the Kentucky horse Longfellow went home thoroughly beaten at Saratoga. A week or two ago he ran at Long Branch and beat the best racers. He won at Long Branch through the shrewdness of his owner. Notwithstanding the fine condition of Longfellow all the sporting men bet against him. The bell rang for the horses to be brought out. Bassett was on the track slowly cantering before the stand. Bobby Swim, who was to ride Longfellow, came up in Jockey costume, ready to mount. To the surprise of every one John Harper pushed him aside, placed his negro boy on Longfellow, and bid him win—and he did. Swim, it was said, had sold the race, and hence the solid phalanx of betting. When Longfellow came in winner, the old man was so excited that he took the negro in his arms, and after embracing him, gave him a thousand dollars.

THE NATIONAL LINCOLN MONUMENT.—The bronze statue of Lincoln, for the monument to be erected over the remains at Springfield, Ill., is now receiving the last touches of the artists, Mr. S. Mosman, at the Ames Works in Chicopee. The height of the statue is eleven feet, and it represents Mr. Loncoln in citizen's dress, standing at rest, with his right hand (still holding the pen with which he had just signed the emancipation proclamation) resting upon the Roman fasces, over the top of which is carelessly thrown the American flag. Beside the fasces lies a laurel wreath. The left hand is slightly extended, grasping the roll which gives liberty to three and a half million slaves. The figure weighs 4400 pounds. Four groups of bronze statuary surround this effigy on the monument at Springfield, which is to comprise a memorial hall, and will be a very elaborate affair.

DEGREES CONFERRED.—Amherst conferred the degree of D. D. on the following persons at commencement: President Chadbourn of Williams College; Marshall Henshaw, Principal of Williston Seminary; Rev. William M. Taylor of the Tabernacle Church, Brooklyn; and of Masters of Arts upon Joshua Porter of North Brookfield; S. H. Emory, E. A. Kingsley, G. H. Pratt, Charles Hallock, New York *Journal of Commerce*.

HOW MEXICAN REVOLUTIONS ARE CONDUCTED.—An American, who has resided several years in our sister republic, gives the following as the programme of a Mexican revolution:

Some Mexican leader obtains prominence enough to imagine himself justified in proclaiming a revolution. He immediately issues a pronunciamento announcing the fact, expressing patriotic sentiments and full of the largest words he can cull out of the Mexican vocabulary, put together with more regard to sound than sense. Under these circumstances he collects a crowd of fellows, men who have been waiting, and who get their living by joining the party which they consider has the best paying leader. Then the Government sends a small force to disperse this revolutionary movement. The opposing forces come within sight of each other, say at about the distance of a mile or so, and at once commence firing. One party retreats. The other camps on the bloodless field and announces a victory. In the meantime their opponents have reached the nearest Mexican town, have levied a tribute on it, and given a ball in the evening. Then it is the turn of the others. They enter the same village in pursuit, levy a tribute, and give a ball. And so it continues. This may seem more satirical than true, but to those who have endeavored to keep informed concerning Mexican matters it appears to be as matter of fact a statement as could well be made.

FISH COMMISSION IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.—There were 20,000 young salmon put into the Pemigewasset during June. Last July one hundred and thirty-four landlocked salmon were put into Newfound Lake. These have been doing well. None of our waters are better adapted to this fish than Newfound, it having fine and extensive spawning grounds. Fifty or sixty thousand white fish have previously been put into Winnipiseogee and Sunapee Lakes. Adult smelts have been put in Massabesic, Sunapee and Newfound lake, over 5000 in all. These fish had previously been placed in all these waters in small numbers, but have been heard from already, leaving no doubt but what the new plant will take root. These will not only furnish food for larger fish, thus saving small trout, bass, etc., but are valuable in themselves as an article of diet.

Black bass have been brought from Lake Champlain and placed in waters at Meredith, Canaan, Webster, Canterbury, Harrisville, Munsonville and Hillsborough, and still there are many more suitable waters for them, into which they should be introduced and where the people are anxious to have them. In all the waters into which they had been previously introduced, they are doing finely and may be seen in large numbers.

SALEM NORMAL SCHOOL.—Professor Hager stated many interesting facts in his triennial report. He said that the sixth triennial period in the history of the State Normal School at Salem has been very prosperous. The number of pupils in attendance has been larger than during any previous period. In the first triennial period 249 young ladies entered the school; in the second, 247; in the third, 225; in the fourth, 232; in the fifth, 267; in the sixth, 283. The number present during the term which closed on Tuesday was 170, the highest yet reached in any term.

Not only has there been an increase in the number of pupils, but a gradual improvement has been observed in their quality. Owing to the establishment of public high schools in the cities and larger towns, and, indeed, in many of the smaller towns, young ladies who have in view the work of teaching, are getting more and more into the practice of obtaining a high school education before entering upon the normal course. Consequently they come to the normal school with minds better disciplined and more fully stored with knowledge than was the case in the early history of the school. It has always been noticed that the scholars who have previously attained the most knowledge and discipline, most appreciate and enjoy the normal work.

Of the 283 young ladies who entered the school during the last three years, 158 came from public high schools; 29 from academies and seminaries; 47 from grammar schools; 19 from district schools; 24 from private schools, and 6 from other normal schools. Hence it appears that 66 per cent. of the whole number came from high schools and academies—a larger per cent., probably, of this class of scholars than is shown by any other State normal school in the country.

☞ The number of deaths in New York last week was 1056, which is 153 less than the week previous. The greater part of the mortality is made up of children under five years of age.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MISSOURI STATE REPORT.—The seventh annual report of the Missouri State Board of Agriculture for 1871 is a thick octavo volume, making with the appendices nearly a thousand pages. It is edited by John T. Wielandy, the Corresponding Secretary of the Board, and is made up of the official record of the proceedings of the State Board, the proceedings of the State Horticultural Society at the January meeting in Kansas city, by its secretary, and the annual report for 1871 of C. W. Mantfeldt, late corresponding secretary, which is a very able and comprehensive document. The latter half of the volume is devoted to the report of Charles V. Riley, State Entomologist, on the Insects of the State, and the last report of the St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanical Association. These are fully illustrated, and the volume is a most complete and valuable one. We shall probably take another opportunity for a more detailed notice.

☞ *Godey's Lady's Book* for August has the usual illustrations of the current fashions, a capital frontispiece of a little dog taking "forcible possession" of the cradle and turning the infant out on the floor; "Miss Lollipop's party" is a characteristically humorous etching, and the tales, sketches and lesser pieces will be found as usual sprightly and elegantly written.

☞ NEW MUSIC.—Messrs. Oliver Ditson & Co, music publishers, Boston, have just issued several gems of instrumental and vocal music among which we notice pieces for the piano, entitled the *Little Wanderer*, an Idyl, by G. D. Wilson; *Shadow Thoughts*, Mazurka, by S. G. Pratt; *La Plus Belle*, mazurka, by Jules Egghard; vocal pieces entitled *Angels are Watching o'er us*, duet by Stephen Glover; *Out of the Fraying Pan into the Fire*, a comic song by Gus. Williams; *Daily Vardeu Song*, by G. W. Hunt; and a National Hymn, *To Thee, O Country*, words by Miss Anna P. Eichberg, music by Julius Eichberg.

MINERAL WEALTH OF ILLINOIS.

A recent summary of the mineral wealth of the west, states that the Illinois coal field is estimated by Professor H. D. Rogers to contain 1,227,800,000,000 tons. The Pennsylvania coal fields contains 316,400,000,000 tons. All the coal fields of North America, 4,000,000,000,000. The coal fields of Great Britain, 190,0000,000,000 tons. The Illinois coal measures then, containing four times as much coal as those of Pennsylvania, nearly one-third as much as all those of North America, and over six times as much as all the coal fields of Great Britain. It will take 100,000 year to exhaust them.

For twenty years the entire lead product of the country has come from the famous Galena mines in Jo. Daviess county, which, with judicious and regular working, would have been not only amply sufficient to shut off any foreign demand, but even to create a foreign market. A few mines circling Galena have supplied and smelted 15,000,000 pounds a year. Zinc is also a prominent product of Illinois, and its manufacture in this country is confined now to Bethlehem, Pa., and to La Salle, Illinois, forty miles from Chicago.

Silex is not to be omitted. An inexhaustable bed of pure white sand exists within half a mile of the canal in La Salle county, some ten or twelve miles in length, as it appears at Utica and at Marseilles. By canal boat it is brought to Chicago at small cost; and with Galena lead, glass manufacture must become extensive. Illinois, besides being the richest agricultural State in the Union, has yet one-fifth of her entire area in mineral territory. Salt is found in Harding, Saline, Effingham and Pope counties; petroleum in Clark, Livingston and La Salle; copper in Monroe, Fulton, Jo. Daviess and Du. Daviess; crystalized gypsum in St. Clair; quartz crystal in Alexander; gold in Jo. Daviess and Fulton; and silver in Stevenson county.

RECOVERY OF A LOST CHILD.

On the 13th of June Edith Wallace, fifteen years of age, mysteriously disappeared from the home of her parents, at the corner of Commercial and Pleasant streets, Ward Sixteen, and as no trace of her could be found it was feared that she had met an untimely death. This fact induced the Board of Aldermen to offer a reward of $500 for her recovery; but nothing could be learned until last week, when she was found at the Reform School in Westboro', having been committed to that institution under the name of James Wilson. According to her story she obtained a suit of clothes belonging to her brother which she donned in the woods near home where she left her own apparel, and then after having her hair shorn close to her head, she proceeded to Fall River and worked a week or two in a cotton factory. Becoming dissatisfied with this kind of employment she hired out with a farmer, and did light work for a few days. In neither of these places was her sex suspected. She came to Boston a few days since, and having no visable occupation, and apparently no friends to care for her, she was arrested as a vagrant; and under the name of James Wilson as above stated, was sent to Westboro'. Here her true character was discovered, and this fact was communicated to Col. Tufts, who in turn notified Capt. Quinn, Deputy Chief of Police. The latter individual, knowing that the description answered that of Mrs. Wallace, Officer Hines in company with Mr. Wallace visited Westboro' where the mother at once recognized her lost child, who was permitted to return home with her.

THE COLLEGE REGATTA.

The arrangements for the great university regatta on the Connecticut river, at Springfield, on the 23d inst., are being rapidly pushed. On Friday W. B. Harris, the civil engineer, surveyed the course to be rowed over. The course is a mile and one-half straight away, and the crews reviewed it have offered a single objection to it. The red flags to mark the rounds have already been set, but the question of a price for accommodation. During April and May several notices were presented which subsequently proved to be forgeries, but Durand settled the matter by paying them. This, however, has not still succeeded in disposing of a large amount of paper, much of it being endorsed by a prominent citizen. About a month ago he sent word to the bank that he had removed to Lancaster county, con after a number of his checks on the Norwich, (Ct.) Bank came back protested, and a person who went to look up Durand found that the third had flown. Parties holding his notes discovered that the indorsers were either fictitious or forgeries. The name of one lady was put on paper to the extent of ten to fifteen thousand dollars, and the names of other parties were used in the same manner. The stockholders of the company lose the amount paid for their stock, and it is thought that some of the notes paid by them have been disposed of by Durand. The whole amount of transactions are from $30 000 to $50,000. It is reported that parties in Connecticut have been victimized to the extent of $20,000.

READ AND RUN.

—Utah settlers are fairly going off, in excitement over the recent discovery of a new mineral field, in the form of a ledge of silver seventy feet long and thirty wide, and estimated at the value of five millions of dollars.

—Commencement Days at the colleges are styled skull races.

—Napoleon is trying the republican dodge again, through his emissaries in France. He is watching his chances for the time when Thiers happens to slip up.

Judge James C. Spencer is to fill the place on the New York Superior Court bench, vacated by the removal of the late Judge McCunn.

—For a wonder, the parade of the Orangemen in New York on the 12th passed off without the least public trouble, but it took twelve hundred policemen to escort four hundred Orangemen.

—Sixty millions is the increase in the valuation of Boston the last year, which will probably bring down taxation to eleven dollars on a thousand.

—The Scribblers keep up their "say," about Dr. Livingstone and his African visit, insisting that he will, and will not, come out of the woodpile into the cheerful light of civilization.

—Nearly five hundred men, women and children, proselytes to the Mormon faith, left Liverpool for Utah last month.

—Commodore Vanderbilt expresses his determination to go on with the underground railroad in New York.

—Catacuzy, the ex-Russian Minister to this country, appears in a pamphlet at Paris in an attempt to vindicate his course in respect to our Government.

—The weather in Italy has been oppressively hot, causing numerous deaths, and the people in certain districts have been obliged to walk several miles to obtain water.

—Dr. Livingstone is reported to have found in the interior of Africa a race of men almost white, who are familiar with the art of manufacture.

—Chicago turned out to give a stunning reception to the French band

—The officers in Lowell are making destructive raids on the stocks of liquor found there.

—Judge Linton Stephens, the well known brother of Alexander H. Stephens, has died at home of congestion of the brain.

—Thirty of the most accomplished engravers of Europe are said to be engaged in New York, making counterfeit plates of European bank notes.

—The crime of matricide is becoming frightfully common.

—Persons are being made to pay fines in our courts very frequently, for abusing animals.

—Cheap morning and evening trains are about to be run on the railroads out of Boston to accommodate workingmen.

—The late John P. Bigelow left ten thousand dollars to be paid to Lawrence Academy, Groton, on the death of an annuitant.

—The lady principal of the Dudley High School, at the Highlands, receives a salary of $2400.

—It is a little singular that Stokes should have seen the jury go out to decide his case at the same hour, on the same day of the week, when he shot Fisk,—and that the jury should have come into court on the same hour, on the same day, who to his victim died.

—The seaside and mountain hotels are all in high feather, and full to overrunning in this part of the country.

—Mr. J. F. Paul, of this city, has sent Mr. Gilmore his check for $500, unwilling that the latter should lose the proceeds of his benefit, amounting to $25,000, which he so generously relinquished to the managers of the Jubilee.

—The last shocking case of suicide is that of a li tle boy, who laid his neck across a rail and was killed by an approaching train.

—For an even, steady spell of summer heat, it is believed that we have had a perfect specimen during the past month. Hay gets the immediate, and corn the remote benefit of it.

—The State regiments are making preparations to go into camp in all directions.

—When ascending a hill, if at no other time, pray do not forget to uncheck your horses. They want their heads then, if ever.

—There are 550 convicts in the State Prison.

—The horses hereabouts are thoughtfully provided with sunbonnets quite extensively.

—Parties are out fishing on the water in every direction.

—Sickles is as good as acquitted of the murder of Fisk. For a New York jury to disagree is to acquit. The result would be about the same everywhere.

—Never within recent recollection has sunstroke become a chronic complaint, as during this season.

—Michigan has made it a misdemeanor, punishable by law, to point a firearm, whether loaded or not, at another person. Such a law will take the point of the joke off at once.

—The Geneva Court of Arbitration has at last got completely seated around its table, and is expected to work at its business for six weeks or two months.

—President Thiers, of France, has entertained Gen. Sherman and party at dinner.

—Grant Brown's sudden illness in New York, was from cholera morbus, caused by eating cherries, and was so severe that for an hour he lay insensible.

—England has been overtaken with a series of storms and subsequent floods, doing great damage.

—This would be thought rather warm weather to play ball, but they do it nevertheless.

—The bronze statue of Abraham Lincoln is in the finishing process. It is to be erected over his remains at Springfield.

—Picnics in the woods promise to be the popular style of political canvassing this year.

—The screw is proposed as a power capable of working a car-break absolutely, putting the lever entirely out of court. It is destined to a trial.

—The plan for giving the poor children of New York a free picnic, commends itself to all benevolent hearts. Many of these poor creatures have never seen a grove of trees in all their lives, and when released they behave almost as though they were wild with delight.

—Consul General Butler has been mixed up in a disgraceful affray in Egypt, during which pistols were drawn and one of the party was severely wounded.

—A horse thief nearly eighty years old, has been sentenced to the Tennessee Penitentiary for two years.

—Horses for the working classes are to be constructed by the German Empress, after the style of those built by George Peabody and Miss Burdett Coutts in England.

—They call Tom Scott, down south, the "railroad elephant."

Florida is unaccountably parting with her alligators.

—Immense fields of gold and silver are reported to have been recently discovered in Russia, which, it is believed, will have the effect in time to start up a great trade with Japan and China and our own northwestern coast.

—They are selling a tooth of the great Napoleon in Europe to some curiosity hunters who have money enough to purchase such things.

—Chicago professes to have eaten almost four hundred and fifty tons of strawberries of the present crop.

—Spain has had seven administrations in a year.

—The rush to the watering-places is described to be not so strong as it usually is at this season.

—Mackerel are undeniably scarce for this particular part of the year.

—Beer is said to be gradually driving out whiskey in Ireland and Scotland.

—East Cambridge is invaded by an army of red-legged grasshoppers, that take possession of the houses as well as the gardens.

—Sweet corn is just beginning to to be gnawed from the cob, in some fortunate quarters. It is an old remark that the time to fall in love with a girl is when she is eating corn from the cob.

—Mr. Bonner peremptorily declines to trot his horses on a match.

—Brooklyn ice-dealers had the coolness to double the price of ice last week.

—If such robberies as that committed at Uxbridge are suffered to go on, people will have to move into walled towns again for safety.

—The Ocean hotel, at Long Branch, claims for its dining hall that it has a seating capacity of twelve hundred.

—The European Courts are getting into a positive excitement over the question of who shall be the next Pope of Rome.

—Taglioni, the once famous danseuse, recently observed with infinite grace—"I would never know I was not young, if I had not so much to remember."

—Boston never made better use of its fine beaches than she does this summer.

☞ Mr. Charles C. Smith began work on the 27th of June at the shad manufactory at South Hadley Falls, and already 70,000,000 shad have been hatched. The egg of a shad weighing five pounds will produce 50,000 young shad, one weighing four pounds, 40,000, and so on in proportion.

☞ Gen. Stark, of the Boston and Lowell railroad, promises the petitioners therefor a cheap morning and evening train at the beginning of the next quarter. The Lowell road is the first to indicate any intention of complying with the action of the Legislature in this manner.

HORSE POWERS.

The Poultney, Vt., *Bulletin* speaks as follows of a well known Vermont institution, which we have often, in our adver ising columns and otherwise, brought to the attention of our readers —

In our visit to Middletown a few days since, we called at the horse power manufactory of A. W. Gray & Sons, and were much pleased with that establishment. It will be difficult to find any manufactory or other business concern in Vermont, conducted with more skill or success. Some thirty or forty workmen are employed and the work is done with a regularity that would not suffer in comparison with the best ordered manufacturing establishment in city or country. The Messrs. Grays are superior mechanics, and to this with good management their success is due. The senior partner is the inventor of the horse power and beyond all question, is is superior to anything of the kind now in use. It took the premium at the last New England Fair, and would probably take it at a World's Fair, if presented there.

The company can no more than fill their orders, which come from all parts of the country. We are glad of their success—we are glad to see genius, skill and long continued application and industry, rewarded.

These horse powers are, in the main, used for threshing, and sawing

FOREIGN TELEGRAMS.

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.

London, July 11. The debate on the motion of Mr. Morrison for a second reading of the Proportional Representation bill was continued until a late hour last night in the House of Commons.

An amendment was offered by Sir Charles Dike extending the provisions of the bill to Ireland and Scotland. Rejected — 154 against 26. The House then divided on the motion of Mr. Morrison, and it was decided in the negative.

NEWS FROM DR. LIVINGSTONE.

A despatch from Aden announces the arrival of Mr. Stanley, the New York *Herald*'. African correspondent and says he will start to-day for London in company with a son of Dr. Livingstone. Stanley is the bearer o letters from the great explorer for the British Government, as well as for the family and friends of the long absent Livingstone Stanley states that when he left the interio of Africa Livingstone was unwell, but was nevertheless determined to proceed with his exploration, and will not return until he has completed the great work of ascertaining the source of the Nile.

GEN. SHERMAN AND PARTY.

Paris, July 11. Gen. W. T. Sherman and Lieut. Col. Audenried of his staff were presented to the Minister of War, Gen. DeCissey, yesterday, by Col. Hoffman, American Secretary of Legation. They were subsequently presented to President Thiers and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Count Remusat. Gen. Sherman was to-day an occupant of M. Thiers' box in the National Assembly.

EXCITING DEBATE IN THE FRENCH ASSEMBLY.

Versailles, July 12.—There was an intensely exciting debate in the Assembly, this evening, on a proposal made by M. Gaslonde to increase the taxes by licenses on doors and windows and household furniture.

President Thiers accepted the measure and maintained that if it was not adopted he would be under the necessity of reverting to the tax on raw materials, from which 93,000,000 francs could be realized of the 200,000,000 francs required. "The cup," he said, "is bitter, but it must be drained, without flinching, to the dregs."

The members of the right insisted on a conservative policy.

President Thiers replied: "The government are the repairers and not the authors of revolution. You entrusted us with the republic."

The right, with one voice, vociferated "No, no," and the left gave three rounds of cheers for the President.

After prolonged disorder and interruption of the proceedings, President Thiers again made himself heard and promised to explain his policy at a later day. Quiet was then restored and the sitting was closed in good order.

A government crisis is apprehended in consequence of these manifestations.

DENUNCIATION OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS BY JOHN BRIGHT.

London, July 12.—John Bright, on receiving the Staffordshire testimonial, made a speech in which he censured the conduct of the House of Lords in regard to the Ballot bill, and said that the House seems to be almost the last refuge of political ignorance and fashion. He also applauded the policy pursued by the Gladstone government as regards Russia, and in conclusion said that he hoped and believed the difficulties with the American people have terminated.

AFFRAY IN ALEXANDRIA.

Alexandria, Egypt, July 12.—A disgraceful affray occurred here yesterday between G. H. Butler, United States Consul, and Waddeigh, his Secretary, on the one part, and Gens. Loring and Reynolds and Major Campbell, ex-rebel officers in the Khedive's service, on the other part. Shots were exchanged, and Major Campbell wounded. The affair creates great excitement, and there are various accounts of its origin. Butler's plea in justification of the imbroglio is that the Khedive's officers made a premeditated attempt to assassinate him. This the others indignantly deny, and assert that Butler was the aggressor.

THE FEDERAL SCHUTZENFEST.

Berlin July 14.—The German riflemen from America, who are to take part in the Federal Schutzenfest, arrived last week in Hanover, where they had a most cordial reception. Dr. Pieper made an address of welcome, in which he frequently alluded to the enthusiasm manifested in the United States over the victories of the fatherland during the late war, and at the end proposed three cheers for the visitors, which were given with good will by the large crowd present.

DISASTROUS STORMS AND FLOODS.

London, July 15.—The storms and floods have been particularly disastrous in Cheshire and Lancashire. Much property was destroyed, and in several cases loss of life is reported.

HOT WEATHER IN INDIA.

The Bombay Gazette says the heat continues to be exceptionally great in India. At Allahabad it reached 115 degrees in the shade, and at Hyderabad, 116 degrees, causing many deaths. In the Deccan wells are dried up, cattle are dying, and the people are thankful if they can obtain a jar of water by walking several miles.

THE GENEVA TRIBUNAL.

London, July 15.—Special despatches from Geneva to the London journals state that all the members of the Board of Arbitration were present at the meeting to-day, as were also the agents and counsel for either side with the exception of William M. Evarts, one of the counsel for the United States. Although the Court sat with closed doors there is reason to know that the session was occupied from the beginning with the consideration of the basis on which the deliberations of the Board are to be conducted. At the sitting to-morrow a special plan for the future course of proceedings will be discussed.

Geneva, July 16.—The Board of Arbitration met to-day. A large quantity of printed matter was submitted to the Board, and exchanged by the agents of Great Britain and the United States. No other business was done, the Court adjourning after a session of less than thirty minutes. There is no reason to anticipate further delay in the proceedings, nor is a long controversy expected.

MISS KELLOGG'S SUCCESS IN LONDON.

London, July 16.— Miss Kellogg achieved great success in "Traviata" on Saturday, being received with five curtains. The London journals unanimously concede her perfection. She has received the congratulations of the Prince and Princess of Wales.

THE BUTLER-CAMPBELL SHOOTING AFFAIR.

Alexandria, July 16.—The military commission had sitting to inquire into the affair between Consul-General Butler and the Khedive officers. Generals Loring and Reynolds and Major Campbell, testify to circumstances which in their statement clearly show that the affray was premeditated by Butler and his friends, and that their purpose was to take the life of Major Campbell. The latter is dangerously wounded. Butler left Alexandria in the mail steamer this morning.

THE CASHMERE GOAT IN CALIFORNIA.—The attempt of California to acclimatize the Cashmere goat promises success, the animal attaining a larger size and yielding a finer fleece than in its native India. There are estimated to be 40,000 Cashmeres in the State, and the fleece, according to grade, is worth from 25 cents up to $1.25 per pound.

☞ Miss Julia E. Ward of Lowell, now travelling in Europe, has been appointed principal of the Mt. Holyoke female seminary at South Hadley. Miss Ward has resided in Lowell for many years.

☞ Four hundred and forty-six Mormons have arrived in New York from Europe, en route for Salt Lake. Six Mormon missionaries accompanied them across the ocean.

☞ The governor and council adopted an order on Monday under which all the offices in the State House will hereafter be kept open till four o'clock every working-day except Saturday, throughout the summer. For a number of years some of them have virtually closed at two o'clock in the hot weather. The new state of things will doubtless be satisfactory to people who have business at the State House. The clerks are to have regular vacations of about a month each year, one or two at a time, so as not to interfere with the regular transaction of work.

☞ Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket are brought several hours nearer to Boston by the opening of the Vineyard Sound Railway, a branch of the Old Colony, to Wood's Hole, where connections will be made three times daily with the steamers Monohansett, Martha's Vineyard and Island Home for a seven mile sail across the smooth Sound.

☞ Dr. Wheeler of Lincoln, Mass., has been engaged as superintendent of the Worcester city hospital, in place of Dr. J. G. Park, resigned.

☞ Dr. Ira Runsen, late chemical instructor at the university of Tubingen, Germany, will occupy the chair of physic and chemistry at Williams College, assuming his new duties with the opening term.

☞ Oakes Ames has a number of Chinamen on his extensive plantation near New Orleans

A BOLD BANK ROBBERY.

How the Uxbridge National Bank was Burglarized.

The *Traveller* of Saturday contained a brief mention of the robbery of the Blackstone National Bank at Uxbridge during the preceeding night, adding that detective officers had been sent in pursuit of the thieves. From these detectives and other sources it has been learned that the crime was committed between two and three o'clock Saturday morning and that the burglars composed a party of five men. Their leader was disguised with false whiskers, and all of them wore masks. As previously stated, the party came to Uxbridge with two teams, which they left in the sheds back of the Unitarian Church. From thence they proceeded quietly to the house of Mr. Ebenezer W. Hayward, the cashier of the bank, with the interior arrangements of which they seemed perfectly familiar.

The house is situated on a hill, and is about seventy or eighty rods from the bank. The house is some four hundred feet from the street, and is surrounded with a fine, dense growth of shrubbery and shade trees. The robbers took a ladder which was hanging on the side of the post-office, sawed a piece off so that it just reached the second story windows of the house, and carrying it some fifty or sixty rods they placed it in position, and five of them quietly entered through an open window. After obtaining access to the house the party silently entered the various sleeping apartments, and at a preconcerted signal the throat of each of the sleepers was grasped by a firm hand, while low voices assured them that they must keep quiet and they would not be hurt. Mr. Hayward says he saw two men, one holding a pistol in one hand and a candle in the other, while the other man said, "I arrest you for forgery." He replied that it was the first time that he was ever charged with any crime, but before he could recover from his astonishment the man had handcuffed him. They then helped him to put his pants on and told him he must accompany them to the bank and unlock the doors to the vault. He told them he could not do it; they had so excited him that he couldn't get down stairs. They then tied his feet together, and also tied his legs above the knees, and after placing a knotted handkerchief in his mouth, tying it behind his head, they left the room, leaving him lying helpless on the bed. The other members of the family, Mr. Hayward's daughter, Lucinda, his grand-daughter, Mabel S. Taft, a child of twelve years, and a colored servant girl, named Annie Ross, were served in a similar manner.

Leaving Mr. Hayward's room, the robbers proceeded to the apartment occupied by Mr. Charles S. Weston, clerk of the bank, whom they compelled to dress, and then, putting a small cord round his neck, one end of which was held by the robbers, they forced him to lead the way to the bank. Mr. Weston unlocked the door of the vault, and the robbers proceeded to hastily examine the result of their venture. They first emptied a small leather carpet-bag containing papers, and threw into it what bank bills and scrip they found, amounting in the aggregate to a little over $12,800. They then burst open another trunk, the personal property of Mr. Hayward. In it they found $500 in bank bills, a gold watch, diamond ring, a seal ring bearing the letters "E. S. T.," and several other articles of jewelry belonging to the deceased father of Mabel. A number of notes payable at the bank they examined, but did not take, and they also left some $40 in coppers and five-cent pieces. Everything else of value they threw into the carpet-bag. They then asked Mr. Weston if there were no bonds in the bank, and could hardly believe him when assured that there were none, but were finally obliged to reluctantly accept his assurances as true. They then left the bank, carefully locking the door as they found it, and escorted Mr. Weston back to the house. The family were then placed in chairs with their hands handcuffed behind them, cords were bound round their ankles and knees and they were given water to drink. The gags were then replaced and the robbers took their departure.

It is said the leader of the gang appeared desirous to confine their thieving operations strictly to the bank, although some of his men did not seem to share his feelings. While they were in young Weston's room one of the men took his pocket book for his own use. After taking the funds from the bank the captain asked Weston if any of them belonged to him, and said if they did he should have them back, as they did not wish to take any of his property. Thereupon Weston told him of the incident in his room, and the captain told him he should have the pocket book back, and before the party left it was returned, but on subsequent examination it was found that some $25 or $30 in bills had been removed. The silver in the house was not touched, neither was a gold watch and some coin in one of the rooms. In general the family were treated with considerable gentleness, and they all bear cheerful testimony to the kindness shown, although they would have been perfectly willing to have dispensed with the attentions of the desperadoes entirely. While the men were binding Miss Hayward the captain noticed she appeared faint, and told the men to be careful, and some water was sprinkled in her face. The little girl, Mabel, whose hands were tied with a cloth because the handcuffs were too large, managed after a while to untie herself and also remove the gags and cords from the remainder of the family. The robbers had considerately left a key to the handcuffs, which was found after some search, and they, too, were taken off. It was then daylight, but the party were too much frightened to give an alarm. Finally, intelligence of the situation was conveyed to a passing milkman, through whom the news was spread about town. The directors of the bank have offered a reward of $5000 for the detection and conviction of the robbers. The bank has a surplus of over $35,000, and consequently the loss of $13,000 will not embarass it at all.

☞ The survey for a railway in the valley of the Nile is contemplated. The line is about six hundred miles in length, and commences at Wady Kalfah, near the second cataract, and terminates at Khartum, where the Blue and the White Nile unite their waters above the sixth cataract. For nearly three-fourths of its length the line will be on the edge of the valley, about three-fourths of a mile from the river, and above the level of the periodical inundations.

BEQUEST TO LAWRENCE ACADEMY AT GROTON.—The late John P. Bigelow left by will to the Massachusetts Hospital Life Insurance Company the sum of ten thousand dollars to be paid to Lawrence Academy on the death of an annuitant. Mr. Bigelow was a native of Groton, and fitted for college at this academy. His father was one of the founders of the school.

New Advertisements.

Berkshire Pigs for Sale.

THREE SOW PIGS, full blood Berkshires, 4 weeks old. Price ten dollars each. Apply on the Crafts Place, Brookline, or address I. B. TILLEY, West Roxbury, Mass.

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NOW is the time to repair your Buildings. Great bargains in Shingles at

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COE'S SUPERPHOSPHATE.

Try it for Growing Turnips.

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Dear Sirs:—Please send me ten or twelve hundred pounds of your Russell Coe's Superphosphate of Lime. The Superphosphate that I have used has far exceeded my expectations. My Cabbages, Beans, Vines and Buckwheat look better than where I have used manure, and so far much better than where I have used Peruvian Guano. If they continue to do well until harvest, you will sell large quantities here, as many come to see them.

Yours truly, JOHN G. WALCOTT."

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Three lots of Land, via: My HOME FARM, situated in the centre of Princeton, Worcester Co., Mass., two miles from Depot, near two large summer resorts, containing 141 acres, 80 acres pasturing and wood, 50 mowing, al. cut with a machine, 25 Pear trees, 200 nice Apple trees, good buildings, running water in House and Barn.

2d. Wachusett Mountain, in Princeton, containing 600 acres, 400 covered with wood and timber.

3d. Stone Hill, 100 acres, 75 pasturing, 25 mowing, all cut with a machine, and sold with the Farm, if desired.

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Time.	Time.	
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BURT'S SELF-ADJUSTING HORSE HAY RAKE.

Has a downward pressure upon the teeth, just sufficient to make the hay without scratching the ground.
Needs no constantly changing pressure of the foot or hand upon the levers to keep it to its work.
Works well on rough or smooth land, and in all kinds of grass.
Is of light draft and easy to operate.

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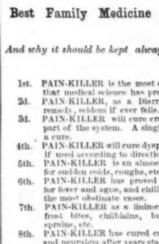

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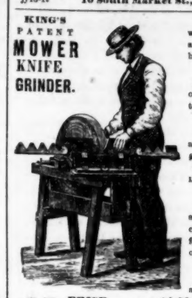

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my4-tf No. 20 South Market St., Boston.

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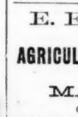

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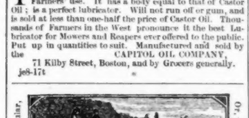

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The remarkable cures effected by VEGETINE have induced many physicians and apothecaries whom we know to prescribe and use it in their own families.

In fact, VEGETINE is the best remedy yet discovered for the above diseases, and is the only reliable **BLOOD PURIFIER** yet placed before the public.

Prepared by **H. R. STEVENS,** Boston, Mass.

Price **$1.25.** Sold by all Druggists.

mh9-eow20t

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Middlesex, ss. Probate Court.

To the heirs-at-law, next of kin, and all other persons interested in the estate of DAVID RATCHELDER, late of North Reading, in said county, deceased. *Greeting.*

WHEREAS, a certain instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased has been presented to said Court for Probate, by Dennis Batchelder, who prays that letters testamentary may be issued to him the executor therein named;

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be holden at Cambridge, in said county of Middlesex, on the first Tuesday of September next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, against the same.

And said petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this citation once a week, for three successive weeks, in the newspaper called the Massachusetts Ploughman, printed at Boston, the last publication to be two days, at least, before said Court.

Witness, GEORGE M. BROOKS, Esq., Judge of said court this ninth day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

jy13-3t* J. H. TYLER, Register.

THE AMERICAN HAY TEDDER.

Enables the most important Agricultural product of America to be cut, cured and stored in the barn in one day. Improves the quality and increases the value of the Hay Crop. Prevents all risk of damage from storms and sudden showers. Is simple, durable and of light draft.

Was awarded the New England Agricultural Society's *only first prize at the Great Field Trial at Amherst, Mass

The Poet's Corner.

FOUND.

Sitting together, only yester even,
A hush fell on us with the deepening gloom—
To me it seemed as if the peace of Heaven
Came to us with the twilight in the room,
You drew my head down to your sheltering bosom
And kissed the brow so stirless in its calm,
And then my passionate heart burst into blossom
On glowing lips. Unworthy tho' I am,
Love me, beloved!

The charmed world may lay its hand in blessing
Upon my young head's waves of sunny brown,
But I shall sigh for tenderer caressing
And love must plait the laurels for my crown.
If up the heights where gleams the royal glory
Of poet souls, my woman's feet should go,
Think not these lips could then forget the story
Now gushing from my being's overflow;
Love me, beloved!

No! no! if, in the minstrelsy of voices
Blending my name with blandly swelling song,
I missed the tone which most my heart rejoices—
The very sweetest praising of the throng—
I should not care to listen any longer,
Your single voice is worth a host to me,
And leaning on your life my life grows stronger,
While both tend gladly toward eternity:
Love me, beloved!

How tenderly you meet the mute appealing
Of eyes that ever seek to read your own!
This clinging trust—this wild excess of feeling—
But, dearest, I have been so long alone!
Hen eforth there is no good beyond my grasping—
No splendor which my future may not take—
The fluttering hand which in your own you're clasping
Is henceforth sacred for your precious sake:
Love me, beloved!

Ladies' Department.

ELMA LEE,

—OR,—

A FOURTH OF JULY ROMANCE.

Elma Lee was a pretty, blue-eyed hoydon. From the time she was large enough to climb a fence and ride a horse she had been a sort of speculative horror to old ladies—who wondered "what she would come to"—and a warning to little girls; though these same little girls found her full of infinite charms and could never discover that she broke her neck, or in anywise met 'heir anxious mothers' predictions. And these very old ladies would catch their breath, as if a pleasant breeze had smote their faces, when she chanced to cross their path, and find themselves, all unconsciously, looking through the bright medium of her sunny presence, afar down the vista of long ago, to happy days when they were young. There are some people who seem to cast sunbeams instead of shadows. Elma Lee was such. She was a direct refutation of the aphorism, "circumstances make the man," when, considering the atmosphere of the girl's home, the sunshine of her temperament made her a positive anomaly. It was an old homestead, built of dark, rough stone; of ancient and solemn architectural design; standing in perpetual twilight, under the forest trees that formed a grove about it. The family with the exception of the servants, consisted simply of Miss Sophronia and her neice, Elma. They were the sole remaining scions of the ancient stock. Rumor, or tradition, said that Miss Sophronia had been disappointed in love. From this same source came the assertion that she had been handsome. The first, Elma admitted to be true, might have foundation, as disappointments are said to be embittering, and she had palpable evidence of at least the result; but the latter she voted as too egregious to admit of consideration. Ever since she could remember her aunt, that lady had been laboring under what she termed "concern of mind and religious convictions," and she seemed to consider that her whole life's mark was focused and centered in bringing her neice into a like frame.

Our story centres in the afternoon of a Fourth of July. Down in the village was all the stir and paraphernalia of the day. Flags were flaunting in the drowsy breeze, a squad of soldiers and firemen were parading, and the air was startled from its usual quiet by crackers, pistols, and at dignified intervals, the boom of an ancient, rusty cannon. Elma had stood all the morning at the gate, listening to the distant jubilee. When a little girl, she had always spent the whole holiday on the village green; but now she was undeniably a young lady, and, as her aunt Sophronia said, was more than that—was a Lee; consequently was forced to be proper. Not even one burgr had passed that way; see had had her morning utterly alone. Now the afternoon was wearing well away, and gave no better promise.

Elma Lee was the unquestioned belle of the village, and all the country round. She had already refused half a dozen eligible offers, and even grave, haughty Ralph Hartford had been known to show her attention—a man full thirty-five, cold, proud, and wealthy, and who had travelled half the world over. Elma, in consideration of all this, was growing piqued at this new neglect—a holiday quite alone—when a buggy came slowly down the road.

The afternoon sunlight glinted on the foliage of the wide spreading trees, and slid off into concentrated brightness in the road; the girl, consequently, was quite in the shadow. The gentleman alighted, tied his horse, and stood within the gate, quite beside her, before he discovered her. For all his imperturbable self-possession, he gave the least palpable start. The blue eyes discovered it, with a little flash, and as she went up to the house for her hat, the wicked, coquetish thought of a flirt was conceived in the girl's merry heart. "They say he is invincible. Thirty-five—and never was in love! It is time he was."

She entered the dark, solemn hall, trilling a gay song. Miss Sophronia was sitting there, in her usual stately dignity.

"You are always singing," she said, querulously.

"I can't help it, Aunt Sophronia, I am so perfectly happy," said the girl demurely.

The lady groaned.

"That is the surest evidence you should be praying. If you could only realize your situation!"

The words were still ringing in Elma's ears when Ralph Hartford helped her into the buggy, and then took his seat beside her. Her lips parted in a little smile at *the* situation. They rode the remainder of the afternoon; and in that ride Elma Lee did what she had never done before—sought to win a heart for the fun of casting it away. Many a heart had been laid a willing holocaust on the altar of her youth and beauty, but they had always been utterly voluntary—never sought for.

To-day, for the first time in her life, there was a spice of the flirt mingled with her bright, sweet natural ways. Ralph Hartford, with his keen, quiet eyes, instantly detected it, and there was an odd play to the mouth under the handsome moustache. Elma did not discover it. Once or twice, after some little trifling coquettish speech, he raised his eyebrows, in a quizzical way peculiar to him; and each of such times, the girl found herself curiously analyzing the certain, strange charm of this same expression. Then went gaily on in her *winning*, never realizing that when hearts were trumps it is dangerous playing.

At length a sudden thunder storm, without the slightest warning, swept the sky.—They were on an open plain without a place of shelter in sight. Ralph drew up the buggy top, but even that was only a semblance of protection, for the wind seemed full of contrary elements, which drove the rain now hither, now yon. Sometimes dashing it in their faces, then veering, and beating it through the buggy's open back. The leather had been rolled up, and fastened in some inextricable fashion, that baffled every effort.

Elma's gladsomeness was imperturbable.—The harder it rained the merrier she grew. If there was one thing above another the girl revelled in, it was a thunder storm. Her nature seemed essentially contradictory. She was inevitably tne gayest on the solemn occasions. It was probably owing to the atmosphere in which she had been brought up. Almost any other girl in the village would have manifested, if not a real, at least a pretty simulated fear; but in her keen sense of enjoyment, Elma grew as bright, as winsome, as natural as a child; even forgetting her little wicked design on the proud, courtly gentleman beside her.

Ralph Hartford watched her with his grave eyes full of latent admiration, and once or twice, looked oddly at the restless little hand, from which she had hastily drawn off her glove, then smiled cynically at himself.

Once Elma caught the smile; it puzzled her; she asked, bluntly:

"Your smile is half a sneer—why?"

The wind at that moment blew as if it would tip the buggy over. He did not answer, but drew the light robe up over her drenched white dress. "You have not answered my question!" she persisted.

"No?" coolly.

"You are not going to?" a trifle petulantly.

"I think not."

"I shall think you were smiling at me. It is rude," half crossly, and started a bit at her own daring in thus speaking to a gentleman of such rare grace of manner. He did not notice the latter part of her remark, and answered the first by a smile so kind and so winning, that the girl's cheeks grew wonderously bright, and she found herself oddly speculating on the calibre of different smiles.

The storm blew over as quickly as it had arisen, and the sky and earth were iridescent with sunset glory.

Ralph tried to lower the buggy top; it persistently refused to give. He gave the reins into the young girl's hand, and sprang out. Elma leant out the opening in the back to curiously watch the operations. The sunlight made her light hair rippling gold; her blue eyes flashed and sparkled; whilst the dimples played a witching game in the rosy cheeks.

"Thirty-five, and never in love!" *She* had quite forgotten it. He, with a strange vivid intensity, realized the position. A moment he looked at her, then the eyebrows raised in their quizzical way, for the first time in his life, quite at himself, just as if he had been another distinct personality.

Then, again, the same odd play to the proud lips, that had been there when he watched the little hand. This time the impulse that prompted this play, had its way.

Through the open window he kissed her. Instantly the proud girl was metamorphosed into the proud, dignified woman. She spoke not a word, but turning sat cold and quiet, whilst he lowered the buggy top, and took his seat beside her. She handed him the reins without looking at him. Almost any man would have been annoyed, embarrassed, apologe ic. Ralph Hartford looked simply pleased. They rode in utter silence; Elma looking straight before her, yet never seeing the pleasant land, freshened into rich emerald hue, and flooded everywhere with the ambient sunset light. The merry face, for the first time, was troubled. She did not even realize that it was quiet; never heard the twitter, twitter of birds innumerable; did not even know the horses' head was homeward turned.

At length, he drew rein at her own gate. He assisted her to alight, and for one moment detained her hand in his, saying, with a sort of grave admiration: "Miss Elma, you have been waiting for me to apologize."

She interrupted him, impetuously.

"You are mistaken! The apology is due from me to you. If I had not acted in a trifling unwomanly manner, you would not have done it. This afternoon, for the first time in my life, I intentionally flirted. I have learned my lesson." And with flushed cheeks, and lips trembling half in humility, half in pride, she bowed, and went into the garden.

Ralph Hartford drove home with strange light in his grave eyes, and the proud lips under the fine moustache firmly set.

* * * * *

Then a week passed. In that week one would never have known Elma Lee for her gladsome self—so quiet had she grown, so troubled did she look. Miss Sophronia watched her with gratified emotions, and, wiping her eyes, said, piously, to herself: "At last my prayers are answered; she is under concern of mind."

In all that week, added to the keen lesson of mortification and humiliation, Elma Lee was learning still another lesson—namely this, the answer to the poet's query:

"Among thy fancies tell me this:
What is the thing we call a kiss?"

The touch of those proud, quiet lips she could not lose. She was no longer a heart free girl, but a woman bought face to face with life, comprehending to its utmost intensity a joy, and strangely feeling it dashed out, and in its place an infinite blank.

She was never to meet him again save as a stranger. The case admitted of no other course. This that had parted them would be between them a wide hiatus, though they should be side by side.

In that week, Ralph Hartford, the invincible—a man whose self control was imperturbable, who thought himself quite his own master, fought a battle with this same self, and *lost*.

He could not blot out the picture, with its rude, dripping leather frame in the afternoon sunlight; nor yet the winsome dignity that went with the words:

"The apology is due from me to you."

His elegant home had never seemed more desolate. His proud, haughty mouth grew bitter and cynical, and the grave eyes graver yet.

So the week had passed, and they had never met.

At its end, one evening, at the village hall, there was a lecture. Elma had accepted an invitation. Fate condescends to very little things. Her escort, never dreaming that he was fling one of the unchangable decrees, gave her a seat directly between himself and Ralph Hartford. As she took it, he bowed. She returned it coldly, growing very white. She neither heard nor comprehended a word of the lecture. When the others laughed, she laughed too, in a strange, unnatural way. The lecturer seemed miles off like things. Her escort, never dreaming that he was filing one of the unchangable decrees, gave her a seat directly between himself and Ralph Hartford. As she took it, he bowed. She returned it coldly, growing very white. She neither heard nor comprehended a word of the lecture. When the others laughed, she laughed too, in a strange, unnatural way. The lecturer seemed miles off like things. Her escort, never dreaming that he was fling